

MERCHANTS WILL TAKE 'FAKE' AUCTION FIGHT TO CONGRESS

Retail Association Chooses Committee to Attempt to Procure Legislation.

SYME'S EFFORTS PRAISED

President Andrews Avers He Found No Such Concerns in Western Cities.

The Retail Merchants' Association is preparing to carry its fight for the abolition of the "fake" auction shop into Congress.

At a meeting of the association last night at the Raleigh Hotel a committee was appointed to assist the District authorities in obtaining legislation which will prohibit the establishment of such shops, and Secretary Charles J. Columbus was directed to write Corporation Counsel Syme, expressing the appreciation of the merchants for the interest which he has shown in drafting a bill to be introduced at the next Congress.

The committee, which will represent the association both before Congress and in arousing public interest in support of the bill, is composed of M. D. Rosenberg, chairman; E. C. Graham, Isaac Gans, S. W. Graus, and George W. Spier.

President R. P. Andrews in calling the subject up for consideration said that he had just recently returned from an extended trip through the West, during which he had paid particular attention to the question of "fake" auctions, and in none of the cities visited had he found such shops.

"In my opinion," said President Andrews today, "the fake auction as it exists in this city is worse than any handbook that ever was written. The fake auction preys on people too gullible to look after themselves. If it is legislation we need before we can control them, let's have it. There must be some way in which they can be brought under the law. Washington Topham who also told the retail merchants of the need for regulating establishments of this kind, made a tour of inspection of the fake auction rooms of the city. Before one of them he said, 'I saw a large crowd blooming the sidewalk and attention held by a mulatto ventriloquist with two talking. After the ventriloquist had amused the crowd for a few minutes, he invited them all inside to see a song. I followed with the rest, once inside, the auctioneer cried to the singer: "Don't begin yet. Let me get something," and immediately put up two salt cellars for sale. "While in there I saw rings, which had the appearance of being gold, sold for 5 cents, also hair brushes and combs, which were apparently of good quality, sold for cents. Such sales cannot be made legitimately, and it confirmed my suspicion that the confederates are being used in these places to hook the gullible."

Plan Boosters' Section. In seconding the resolution calling for the appointment of a committee, which was made by A. A. Leese, Washington Topham declared that the presence of the "fake" auction shops was a reflection upon the entire business community and business methods of Washingtonians. In the meeting last night the question of regulating the business of itinerant merchants in Washington was also brought up, but it was decided to proceed against the fake auction rooms alone at first, so that the issue might not be clouded. In Richmond, it was pointed out, these itinerant merchants had to pay a license fee of \$100 a day, long as they operate in a city, and in practically driven them out of that locality. To further the campaign of "boost-

ing" for its city, the association has determined to organize a Washington Boosters' Section. In order that all merchants, those doing a small business as well as those finding a broad market, may take part in this trade building campaign, the by-laws were amended to create a field of activity for the association having closest bearing on their respective businesses. The firm memberships, entitling to full service benefits, are still obtainable at from \$20 to \$100, according to the size of the business.

Trade Bodies To Join. September 13 and 14 were the dates determined upon for the trade-boosting trip through western Maryland and Virginia. President Andrews announced that positions in the automobile line and hotel accommodations would be assigned in the order in which reservations are filed.

A committee composed of M. A. Leese, Washington Topham, George W. Spier, Richard L. Lamb, and Max Rich was appointed to attend the funeral of John Hansen, a member of the association, which will be held this afternoon. Announcement was made that four trade bodies are preparing to amalgamate with the association, but the names of the organizations are being withheld until the details are agreed upon.

The firm of R. C. M. Burton & Son was elected membership. The meeting concluded with a buffet supper.

IDAHO RANCHER IS HELD FOR RANSOM

Wealthy Man's Son and Chum Sent Back With Demand for \$6,000, With Death Threat.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, July 21.—Earnest Empey, thirty-five years old, a wealthy rancher, is being held by a lone bandit for \$6,000 ransom, according to word received from Empey's ranch, forty miles east of here.

Officials of Bonneville county departed for the unsettled mountain country to search for the Wyoming State line to search for Empey, who was abducted at the point of a rifle from his ranch last Saturday.

Empey's eleven-year-old son brought a letter to relatives here in which the abductor demanded that \$6,000 in gold be conveyed to Long Valley near the Empey ranch, by Saturday night. Failure to deliver the ransom, the letter stated, would result in Empey's death. The boy was accompanied by the son of a neighbor.

Shriners Are Invading City of Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, July 21.—Los Angeles is the Shrine capital of America, the oasis in the desert between the Seattle meeting place of the Imperial Council and the home tents of a thousand nobles.

Following registration, the Shriners adjourned to a ball room, where they were the guests of the Almalak Shriners at a buffet lunch. As they ate they were serenaded by the Almalak string quartet. During the morning the visiting Shriners were free to go wherever they wished, and many of them took sight-seeing auto trips about the city. Later in the day three special trains departed for San Diego, where they will visit the Panama-California Exposition, and be present at the exposition there on Shriners' day, tomorrow.

British and American Invention Boards To Be of Different Types

Naval Men Approve Selection of Lord Fisher as Head of England's Body—Others Consider Inventor, Edison, to Be More Happy Choice for United States Leader.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

The creation of a board of invention by the British admiralty, whose personnel was announced soon after publication of the membership of a corresponding organization by the American naval authorities, has caused much interest among naval people. Naval men, firmly of opinion that war is the business of warriors, opine that the Britishers have done well to make a navy man, Admiral Sir John Fisher, head of the new board; whereas on this side Mr. Edison, a civilian, has been made chief.

TWO METHODS OF APPROACH.

The difference between these two methods suggests the probability that the problems are going to be approached differently in the two countries. The business of naval invention has always been largely one of adaptation; of taking things from whatever source, and making them fit into naval requirements. A good illustration is the wireless telephone. Much of experimentation with this device has been conducted by the navy and the other naval countries. It is known that conversations have been conducted at distances up to 200 miles; not so well known, but a fact, that the telephone sending and receiving apparatus can easily be employed with much of the radio appliances now commonly used. Yet the wireless telephone is viewed with small favor by naval men here or abroad, for the very practical reason that it doesn't do the business any better than wireless telegraph, and that the latter has the important advantage of being easier of adaptation to codes. Naval communication by radio must necessarily be in code during war time, and to a large extent at other times.

Whether the British board, with a navy man at its head, or the American, with an inventor, is headed in the right direction for effective work, the difference is characteristic of the two countries. In the evolution of naval warfare into its present forms, it is doubtful if all other nations taken together have contributed more than the United States alone, so far as invention goes. But invention has been in great part outside the service. All the naval countries have been ready adapters, the Japanese and Germans leading easily in this field. Robert Fulton, who first built a practical steamboat, was the greatest genius among our naval inventors. In 1810 he published a book describing the mines, torpedoes, and the submarine he had invented. He offered some inventions to the American Government, which considered them impractical, and then took them to Europe. He demonstrated mines, torpedoes, and submarines before Napoleon in the River Seine. At that time, almost an even century earlier, Napoleon was seeking means to break the naval power of Britain precisely as Germany is doing now; Fulton offered him, in crude form, it is true, the very implements the Kaiser is today using.

Operated By Crank. Fulton's submarine he called the Nautilus, thus depriving Jules Verne of even the little credit of inventing the name of Captain Nemo's submarine wonder. The Fulton boat was operated by human power, its propeller being worked with a crank from inside. The Fulton mines were anchored to the bottom, floating within a fixed distance of the surface, just as now, and the 1810 book describes the experiment of blowing a strongly-built barge in two amidships, precisely as has happened several times in the present war, by running her onto one of the mines.

It was an American, Francis Pickett, who first put steam to the task of propelling a vessel across the Atlantic, which was a long step in the naval revolution. Another American, James C. Dobbin, devised the tubular boiler, and built a steamship with boilers and engines below-the-waterline, and thus protected from gunfire to a great extent. Dobbin has not had his meed of distinction for his naval contributions. He designed the world's first group of dreadnaughts—the Minnesota, Wabash, Roanoke, Colorado and Merrimac, which were built in the decade just before the civil war. They had machinery below the water line, big guns, high speed, and were withal easily the most powerful and efficient naval vessels in the world of that day.

Confederates Contribute.

Necessity, in its justly famed capacity as progenitor of invention, made the Confederates contribute vastly to revolutionize naval war during the conflict between the States. William A. Alexander, for the Confederate government, made a submarine out of a forty-foot wrought iron boiler, fitted it with water chambers, balancing planes, and pretty nearly all the paraphernalia of a modern under-water boat, save only the submarine itself. It was all very elemental, of course; but the submarine Hunley, as it was named, was navigated to a distance of several miles off shore; it used human power, dove well in Charleston harbor it blew up the Federal ship Housatonic, and was itself carried to the bottom with the wreck of its victim. Everybody aboard the submarine lost his life. But the wreck

was fished out and set at work again. In fact, during its career that same time there were whole regiments of volunteers to provide her a new crew; it seems curious to recall, in view of that demonstration of intrepidity, that many years afterward Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, protested that if a submarine could be measurably perfected, men would refuse to go in them because of the dangers! It was Cushing's party. Yet, federal lines that the whole party had been killed, a call was made for volunteers to make another like attempt, and men volunteered by hundreds.

First Banded Gun.

His ordnance was also of American invention. John Ericsson, of Monitor fame, built the first banded gun; Parrott and Norman Ward, Americans, developed it; Admiral Dahlgren perfected it into the Dahlgren gun, which was built in 8, 9, 10, and 11 inch calibers. In the naval conflicts of the civil war it was pitted constantly against the Dikely gun, a British weapon; and the Federal superiority was commonly won by the Dahlgren gun. The Dahlgren carried more guns than the Keessarge, but they were Dikelys. The Keessarge had two 11-inch Dahlgrens, and though the light of Cherbourg that has become one of the most famous of naval duels. More modern names require no introduction into the galaxy of naval inventors; Holland and Lake, who made the modern submarine; Ericsson's turret monitor; has had more than its share of the name that ought to be better distributed among his many inventions. Americans have not contributed so much to development of explosives as Europeans; the Scandinavians and Russians have been at the fore in that field. Whitehead, who produced the auto-motor torpedo, was an Austrian, though with a British name.

U. S. Won't Pay For Page's Tea

State Department Auditor Decides Afternoon Oolong Is Not Diplomatic Necessity.

LONDON, July 21.—Afternoon tea is not essential to statesmanship or diplomacy, according to the Auditor of the State Department, who has refused to pass any further bills from the embassy for afternoon tea. Secretary Lansing, his secretaries, and clerks, nearly all of whom have acquired the English habit.

U. S. Minister to Sweden Confers With Lansing

Ira Nelson Morris, American minister to Sweden, called at the State Department today to see Secretary Lansing. He was accompanied by Senator Lewis of Chicago.

Mr. Morris is here on leave and expects to return in a few weeks. He would not discuss the purpose of his call on Mr. Lansing, but it is understood one purpose was to talk over the question of what measures shall be taken to shelter and safeguard large quantities of cotton reaching Scandinavia from ports and delayed there. Much of the cotton is unloaded from vessels and left exposed to the weather. This question and others relating to American trade with Sweden were taken up.

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SUBMARINE CHIEF REPORTS TO DANIELS

Captain Grant Outlines Cause of Weakness in Undersea Branch of Service.

Capt. A. W. Grant, in command of the submarine service, arrived today for a conference with Secretary of the Navy Daniels on the result of the first month of his observations of the submarines. Captain Grant believes that much of the weakness of the service is due to the inexperience of American naval officers in handling submarines.

Secretary Daniels is expected later to make an announcement concerning the submarine situation as reported to him by Captain Grant.

Four of the newest submarines in the service will be sent under their own power from San Francisco to Honolulu in September. This will be the longest endurance run tried by any vessel of this type in the navy. The submarines K-3, K-4, K-7 and K-8 will attempt a K-4 run of 2,000 miles, accompanied by a convoy of tenders. They are to be stationed at Honolulu as a new second division.

Naval experts have no doubt that the craft can make the trip, for this class is designed for a continuous run of 3,500 miles on normal fuel supply. By carrying extra fuel it is expected the vessels can make 2,000 miles more. Submarines of the K class represent the latest and best submarines commissioned by the navy. These four are similar in design to the four submarines of the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, which recently made a continuous run of 1,300 miles from Key West to New York.

King Removes Kaiser's Son From St. John Order

LONDON, July 21.—The Gazette announces that the king has removed the name of Prince Eitel Friedrich from the roll of honorary knights of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. George V is sovereign head of the order. The Maltese cross is the official badge.

Queen or Dairy Maid Ambition the Same

In the expectant mother's mind there is no limit to what the future has in store, and yet during the period of expectancy much depends upon the physical comfort of the mother. One of the best aids is a remedy known as "Mother's Friend." Applied over the muscles, it penetrates to the net work of nerves, relieves the pains incident to stretching of cords and induces daily comfort, restful nights, a calm mind, and pleasant anticipation. You use it with your own hand, apply it as needed, and at once feel a sense of relief.

Mothers who have learned all this from experience tell of the blessed relief from morning sickness, the absence of strain and the undoubted healthful influence imparted to the coming baby.

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36 pretty dresses of organdy and voile, in neat checked, striped, and figured patterns. New satin girds. Suspender or coat style.

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Extra quality close-woven union linen white skirts, made in the new wide circular cut style, with patch pockets and large pearl button trimmings.

10c Voiles and Fancy Figured Batiste 5c

Plain color and fancy figured Voiles, pretty floral and noble designs—all perfect goods and fast colors. Make dainty summer frocks.

39c & 50c LONG LISLE GLOVES .. 19c

White and Black 2-button Mousquetaire Long Lisle Gloves. All sizes for one day's selling.

12c Cumfy Cut Vests ... 9c

Well-known "non-slip" off-the-shoulder white ribbed cumfy-cut Vests.

75c Extra Size DRESS APRONS ... 49c

New type of Dress Apron, made of best corded madras, gingham and percale. Buttoned down the front style with strapped trimmings and pearl buttons. Takes the place of a house dress and much cooler.

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The Pinckneys—"Fathers of the Republic"

PERHAPS South Carolina's best gift to this Free Republic was the splendid services of her two great sons—Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Charles Pinckney. It can truthfully be said of the Pinckneys that their love of honor was greater than their love of power, and deeper than their love of self. One played an important part in the "Louisiana Purchase"—the other, while an envoy to France, was told that the use of money would avert war, and to this replied: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." Both devoted their eminent abilities toward framing our National Law. The Constitution of the United States, as it stands to-day, was built upon the framework of a plan first proposed by Charles Pinckney. It was he who demanded that it contain freedom of religion, freedom of the press, habeas corpus and trial by jury. In political faith only did these two great men differ. Charles Pinckney was an ardent Democrat, and Charles C. Pinckney a loyal Federalist, and was twice a candidate for President. It is easy to imagine the horror that these two great lovers of Personal Liberty would have expressed if shown the proposed Prohibition Laws of to-day. It is needless to say that if alive they would VOTE NO to such tyrannous encroachments upon the NATURAL RIGHTS OF MAN. The Pinckneys both believed in the moderate use of light wines and barley brews. They also believed in legislation which encouraged the Brewing Industry because they knew that honest Barley Beer makes for true temperance. For 88 years Anheuser-Busch have been brewers of honest Barley-Malt and Sazer Hop beers—the kind the Pinckneys knew to be good for mankind. To-day their great brand—BUDWEISER—because of its quality, purity, mildness and exquisite flavor, exceeds the sale of any other beer by millions of bottles; 7,500 people are daily required to keep pace with the public demand for BUDWEISER.

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